Experience has vindicated the wisdom of the political theory adopted by the statesmen of the Revolutionary era. Within a period comparatively brief m the history of governments, the American Union has attained a prominent rank among the nations of the earth; and New-York, the feells and blooding solony of 1500 how. the feeble and bleeding colony of 1776, has be come a great and powerful common wealth, holding a high place among the States of the Confederacy. Under the beneficent operation of free principles, our progress has been rapid beyond tample. The blessings of liberty and security ave stimulated the best energies of our peop and developed their capability for moral, intel-lectual and physical improvement.

A system of education by which knowledge is

placed within the reach of all, and our youth are citizenship: the supremacy of law and order; a rapid proficiency in the arts which multiply the ents and elevate the character of society enjoyments and elevate the character of society; artificial communications connecting the ocean with the lakes beyond our borders, and dispensing to every section of the State the benefits of easy intercourse; the consequent advancement of every agricultural, mechanical and commercial interest, are results which serve to demonstrate the advantages of free institutions. and the capacity of our people to preserve them in their original vigor and integrity.

When we contemplate a scene so gratifying, and reflect upon the progress that has been made by the inhabitants of this continent in the short space of two centuries, in advancing the welfare of mankind, the mind is filled with gratitude toward the Supreme Ruler of the world, whose moral government guides the destiny of na-

In the discharge of my obligation to communicate to the Legislature information respecting the condition of the State, I would first invite your attention to the situation of the finances. The amount of the State debt at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1851, was as

Canal Debt. \$15,301,109 16 General Fund Debt 6,389,693 32

Total.....\$21,690,802 48 showing a reduction of principal in the past year of \$840,000. It is believed that the amount of the debt, as now reported by the financial de-partment, cannot be materially varied by the anliquidated claims existing anterior to the cre-ation of the Sinking Funds by the Constitution of 1846.

At that time large sums were due to citizens on Canal contracts partly executed, and for private property taken for canal purposes. claims constituted in fact a part of the public debt then subsisting, and the Legislature afterward made them expressly chargeable upon the Canal Sinking Fund. But as the amount due on them was uncertain, and could not be ascertained until a final adjudication by the Canal Appraisers or the Canal Board, this portion of the liability was not included in the original or subsequent exhibits of the funded debt. Hence the payments made from the Sinking Fund on that class of obligations, though reducing the debt in reality, did not diminish the apparent amount as shown in the annual report of outstanding stocks. The most of the unliquidated claims have now been extinguished, and the future reduction, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, will be regular and rapid, and more effective than heretofore upon the innded debt. It is safe to assume that the entire debt existing at the adoption of the present Constitution, will be discharged by the annual contributions from the venue to the Sinking Funds, within seventeen years. The amount of money in the Treasury on the

30th of September, belonging to all the funds, was \$1,897,048 25. The balance in favor of the eneral Fund on that day was \$15,753 87. Is estimated that the current revenues of the General Fund, during the present fiscal year, will be sufficient for all the ordinary expenses will be sufficient for all the ordinary expenses of Government, including the special appropriations made by the last Legislature. This estimate does not include the moneys to be derived from the next tax sale, which is to be held before the close of 1852, and which will yield from the next tax sale, which is to be held before the close of 1852, and which will yield about \$175,000; nor the further amount due the Treasury for arrears of taxes assessed on mutual insurance companies and certain Indian reservations, from which about \$150,000 ought to be realized in the course of the coming year. Proceedings in relation to some of these taxes have been long pending in the courts, and it is because the well-seen below the taxes the second below the taxes the second below the taxes the second below the taxes t boped they will soon be brought to a final deci-sion. In considering the various applications that will come before you for grants of money in aid of public enterprises, it is important to keep in view the actual condition of the Treasary, and to limit the appropriations within the reliable revenues of the General Fund. This fund is fully sufficient for all ordinary purposes, so long as our legislation is governed by correct tiews of economy; and the additional resources
above referred to will enable you to make some
provision for new objects of public utility.
In selecting those objects, you will doubtless

exercise a just discrimination, independent of all extraneous influences; and in the ordinary appropriations it is believed that some reduc-tions may be made without injury to the public

The act passed by the last Legislature, intended to compel the Assessors to estimate tax able property at its full value, has resulted in a large increase of the valuation. In 1850, the en-tire real and personal estate was assessed at \$737,494,583; in 1851, the total assessment was \$406,000,000. This produces a corresponding increase in the proceeds of the half mill tax. which is predicated on the entire valuation. The be larger than is necessary for the support of a wise and economical administration. I would recommend a careful examination of the subject, with a view to determine whether the half mill tax may not safely be reduced to a smaller ratio. Notwithstanding the important amendments depend by the last Langiature it is behaved. Notwithstanding the important amendments adopted by the last Legislature, it is beheved that the assessment laws require some further modifications for the purpose of securing a more equitable distribution of the public burdens. While real estate of every description is as-

sessed at its full value, considerable masses o capital in other forms continue to escape taxa tion. This inequality should be removed. Just tice and good policy require that all property, having the protection of our laws, should be reached by assessment, and made to sustain the public authorities, upon principles of uniformity, except in special cases where it may be deemed tial to the State to grant an exemption from

taxation by express legislation.

The amount derived from the Canal revenues during the last fiscal year was \$3,722,163 11; being an increase of \$235,990 81 over the receipts of the previous year. After deducting the coupts of smarintandence and repairs, and contributing \$200,000 for the support of Governnent, and \$1,650,000 for payment of interest and reduction of principal of the State Debt, here remained a surplus of \$064,432 91 applica-tic to the completion of the Eric Canal Enlarge-ment, and the Genesee Valley and Black River

It should be remembered in this connection, hat the increase of tunnage was in a larger pre ion than the increase of revenue, the rates

of toll on flour and wheat having been reduced 25 per cent, at the commencement of the last season 25 per cent, at the commencement of

25 per cent. at the commencement of the last season of navigation.

Some progress has been made in the execution of the act passed July 10, 1851, "for the completion of the Eric Canai Enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River Canais." In pursuance of its provisions, the Controller has issued six per cent. Revenue Certificates to the amount of \$1,500,000, for which a small premium was realized. A portion of the proceeds has been expended in forwarding that part of the work which had previously been put under contract, as exhibited in the last annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The Canai Board having first given the public notice required by law, have received proposals and a warled contracts for executing the remainder of the work at prices considerably below the Engineer's estimates, upon which the recent law was predicated, and the early completion of the war now be regarded as a point cefinitely settled.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation that the measure accopted at the last session, to expedite the prosecution of the unfinished works, has received the sanction of public opinion, expressed in the choice of official agents whose views in favor of the policy, and whose determination to cooperate in

the sanction of public opinion, expressed in the choice of official agents whose views in favor of the policy, and whose determination to cooperate in the vigorous execution of the law, were openly declared. While enlightened men of all parties have long seen and felt the importance of speedily perfecting our internal communications, on which so many millions have been expended, it cannot be deemed surprising that housest differences of opinion should have existed as to the precise mode and manner of attaining the object. The spritted discussions of the last year appear to have produced a settled conviction in the public mind, that the plan adopted is the most feasible and judicious that could be devised, within the limitations established by the financial provisions of the Constitution Happily for the public welfare, our internal improvements have been rescued from the strife of parties, and must now cease to be a subject to political controversy. I consider it a proud day for the Commonwealth, when its leading statesmen of both political parties, emerging from unfavorable antecedents, are found concurring in support of a wise and liberal policy, and vieng with each other in a spirit of generous emulation and patriotic zeal for the advancement of a work which had become so essential to the public presperity.

Nothing remains but to proceed with united Coan-

vancement of a work which had become so essential to the public presperity.

Nothing remains but to proceed with united Coancils in carrying out the system which is now regarded on all hands as fixed and established. In outsiture celiberations on the subject, former prejudices are to be discarded, and past divisions forgotten. Let us come together in a spirit of mutual confidence, and unite our efforts to guard and protect the public interests, in disposing of the various questions that must arise from time to time in the progress of this great undertaking. In this, as in the management of all our public concerns, especially those of a practical business character, party spirit should be banished utterly, as the worst enemy of the people.

should be banished utterly, as the worst enemy of the people.

The completion of the Canals is predicated upon the surplus toils set apart for that purpose by the Constitution. The revenue certificates authorized by the existing law operate, in effect, as a transfer of these surplus toils, in anticipation of their receipt, without any obligation or guarantee on the part of the State for the redemption of the certificates from any other fund. It was evident from the first that the success of the plan must depend upon the degree of confidence entertained by the public in the future sufficiency of the Canal revenues.

The steady increase of the western trade, as ex-The steady increases the steady increases to year, ought to dissipate all apprehensions concerning the future productiveness of the source from which the certificates are to be redeemed. It has been shown that cates are to be redeemed. It has been shown that the annual contributions to the Sinking Fand (being \$1.650,000 [out]) 1855 and afterward \$2.050,000 per annual) will discharge the entire State debt in about seventeen years. When that result shall have been reached, inasmuch as no new debt can be charged upon the surplus Canal revenues, they will be released and become exclusively applicable, by express constitutional requirement, to pay the certificates issued for completing the Canals, unless the surplus shall have proved sufficient to extinguish them at an earlier day. If past results furnish a sac indication have proved sufficient to extinguish them at an earlier day. If past results furnish a safe indication of the future business of the Canal, it can hardly be doubted that the annual surplus will discharge the certificates in a shorter period than is required for the payment of the present debt, but if this anticipation should be disappointed, they will be rapidly extinguished after the existing stock shall have been made.

The extent of the annual surplus must depend upon the prudent regulation of the Canal toils. That important responsibility has been devolved upon the Canal Board, subject to the control of the Legislature. It is made their duty by the 11th section of the act of the last session to adjust the rates "in such manner as in their magment will produce the greatest amount of trade and revenue." The whole community are concerned in the wise and faithful performance of this obligation. It is of vital importance to the rights of public creditors and the soundness of a large portion of our curgency. Walle good faith and so many pervading interests concur in demanding stability, there can be no good cause for apprehending that the representatives of the people will venture upon rash or doubtful experiments.—Reductions of tollon certain articles have resulted in an increase of trade and revenue; and the same policy may doubtless be extended with advantage to some accitioned branches of tunnage, such as cotton, tobacco, &c. [from the States in the South-west. But constant care and an enlightened discriminmation will be required to avoid all reductions which are calculated to effect the revenue unfavorably, until the obligations resting upon the Canal iscomes shall have been satisfied. It should be constantly borne in mind that masmuch as the revenues have been pledged for the specific payment of the debt and the redemption of the certificates, we no longer possess the moral or constitutional right to make changes which shall impair their sufficiency for these purposes.

The funds devoted to school purposes are believed. The extent of the annual surplus must deper

these purposes.

The funds devoted to school purposes are believed. of September, the capital of these several funds was as follows: be in a safe and healthy

Making an aggregate of \$6,612,850 55 invested in productive securities for the advancement

on. The annual report of the Superintendent will present a complete view of the operations of our Com-mon School system.¹

The number of children taught during the year

sent a complier view of the operations of our Common School system.

The number of children taught during the year was 726,291, the whole amount expended for teachers' wages, including books for school libraries, was \$1,432,096. Under the present law the State furnishes \$1,100,000 of the amount required annually for the support of the district schools, viz.: \$300,000 from the income of the School Fund, and \$800,000 required to be raised yearly by State tax. It is estimated that the sum thus furnished from the treasury will be sufficient in most cases, to make the schools free for six months in each year, leaving it for each district to provide means by rate bills for such additional period as the school may be taught.

The act passed by the last Legislature was adopted as a comprenise of conflicting opinions, and appears to have been received with general favor by the community. It has put an end to the controversies produced by the unequal operation of the law of 1848 which had for some time agitated the public mind and kept the districts in a state of fermentation. It is gratifying to observe the return of that harmony which is essential to the successful working of a system of popular education. In considering any further changes that may be proposed, we should endeavor to avoid any experiment calculated to reproduce the divisions that have been so happily, but with somuch difficulty, healed.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last Assembly, I appointed Samuel S Randal a Commissioner to embody in a single act a Common School Code for the State. His report will be placed before you at an early day, and will doubtless receive the respectful consideration due to recommendations coming from one whose long experience and enlightened zeal in the cause of Education are widely and justly appreciated.

The ordinary appropriations in support of Colleges ugnt. The act passed by the last Legislature was adopted

zeal in the cause of Education are widely and justly appreciated.

The ordinary appropriations in support of Colleges were omitted by the two last Legislatures. The present conclution of the United States Deposit Fund is such as to justify a moderate grant in aid of the higher institution of learning, and I would renew the recommendations in their favor contained in my last annual message. Several new institutions, including the Genesee College and the Rochester University, which have not yet enjoyed the public bounty, present strong claims to encouragement, and it would seem but just and reasonable that they should be admitted to an equal participation in the it would seem but just and reasonable that har, should be admitted to an equal participation in the patronage of the State. The University of Albany has been organized under favorable auspices, and if the design of its patrons and professors shall be realized, it will ultimately be made equal to the best

Universaties of Europe.

Much interest has been manifested for some years i favor of creating an institution for the ad-ment of agricultural science and of knowledge in the mechanic arts. The views in favor of this measure expressed in my last annual communication, remain unchanged. My impressions are still favorable to the plan of combining in one college two distinct departments for instruction in agricultural and mechanical science but many, whose opinions are entitled to weight, contend that a separate establishment for each branch would be most advantageous to both. Before adopting any final action on the subject, the merits of the several systems of organization that have been proposed should be maturely considered. I would respectfully recommend that a sufficient portion of the proceeds of the next sale of lands for taxes be appropriated to the erection of an institution which shall stand as a lasting memorial of our munificence, and contribute to the diffusion of the useful sciences and the elevation of the producing classes, during all future time.

Our charitable institutions n the mechanic arts. The views in favor of th

time.

Our charitable institutions continue to fulfill the beneficent purpose for which they were designed. The particular condition of these establishments will be presented in the annual reports of their officers. We may contemplate with intense satisfaction the blessings that have been conferred upon the children of adventity by the humans spirit of our past legislation. The State has given its powerful

aid to every plan of practical philanthropy calculated to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. So far as human skill can supply the faculties of which they have been deprived by their Creator, the blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, and the have been made to see, the dear to hear, and the dumb to speak. Liberal provision has been made for the infirm and destitute: the paternal guardianship of the Legislature has been extended to the father-less the insure, and even to the idiotic. I cannot too strongly commend the accencies by which these generous aims are accomplished to your fostering

generous aims are accomplished to your fostering care and attention.

It appears from the official report that the number of inmates in the State Lunatic Asylum at Urica, on the 36th of November last, was 435, the number in the Lunatic Asylum on Black well's Island on the 20th of December, was 523.

The total number of insane persons in this State in 1856, as shown by the census of that year, was 2,506, of whom 1,106 were in the Asylums, leaving 1,400 to be supported in private families or poor houses. It is evident, therefore, that some further provision ought to be made for the relief of this unhappy class of our fellow beings. The number of pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at the close of the year, was 244, of whom the State supports 160.

supports 160
The New-York Institution for the Blind contained The New-York Institution for the Blind contained 139 inmates, of whom 86 are State beneficiaries. In pursuance of the act passed by the last Legislature, the Trustees appointed for the purpose have established an Asylum for Idiots. They have fortunately secured the services of Dr. H. B. Wilber as Superintendent, whose efforts for the improvement of imbaciles have been attended with great success. A suitable building was produced in the vicinity of this oity, and the school has been opened under encouraging circumstances. Thereport of the Trustees will present their proceedings more fully, and impart some valuable information in regard to the merits and prospects of this notle undertaking. this noble undertaking.

The Houses of Refuge for the reformation of juve-

nile delinquents have been administered with a de-gree of fidelity and success which reflect high credit upon the managers of those institutions. At the date of the last return the number of inmates was as fol-

After the adjournment of the last Legislature, regarding it as a duty to obtain the best information on subjects pertaining to my official action, I visited each of the State Prisons and made a personal ex-amination of their condition. The result was, in amination of their condition. The result wa most respects, highly satisfactory. Great imp ments have been made in the system of prison agement and discipline. Experience has shown a humane administration is more favorable to subordination than stern, despotic severtly. Every practicable arrangement seems to have been made for the health, comfort and moral improvement of the convicts. Much praise is due to the officers, chapters and physicians for their efforts to amend the condition and reform the minds of the wretched beings who have been banished from society to expate their offenses against its laws. Many have been redeemed from the deepest degradation by the influence of kindly teaching and example. The endeavors of the Inspectors to improve the financial management of the prisons, have been attended with considerable success. No branch of the public service requires more constant vigilance to insure its a humane administration is more favorable to su' vice requires more constant vigilance to insure

vice requires more constant vigilance to insure integrity and economy in the expenditures. A striking
improvement is perceptible in the affairs of the Sing
Sing Prison. For the first time in many years, its
efficers deem it unnecessary to call on the Legislature for pecuniary aid.

The finances of the Auburn Prison are in a less
prosperous condition, and a considerable appropriation will be required for its support. This necessity
has been produced partly by a large expenditure in
erecting new buildings, which had become indispensable.

has been produced partly by a large expenditure in stable.

From a careful examination of the subject, I am convinced that the unfavorable results at the Clinton Prison may be attributed in part to the incomplete execution of the original plan, which included the necessary works for making iron and manufacturing it in some of its ruder forms. That part of the design has been neglected. No forges or furnaces have been erected, and the employment of prisoners has consisted in excavating and separating the ore; an operation which affords but little profit in the present condition of the iron market. The difficulty has been increased by the failure of ore on the land held by the State, making it necessary to pay a heavy rent for the privilege of working on an adjacent tract. A result, much more favorable, may be produced by erecting furnaces for smelting and manufacturing the ore; on a scale sufficient for the employment of two or three times the present number of convicts. The additional expense of maintaining a larger number would be comparatively small. The labor of the convicts would be much more remunerative in the manufacture than the excavation of the ore. Other than financial considerations may be urged in favor of this policy.

Complaints continue to be made of the employment.

of this policy.
Complaints continue to be made of the employment of too large a share of the convict labor in mechanical occupations, which conflict with the interests of honest citizens engaged in similar pur-

tive in the establishment of the Chinton Prison lave in the establishment of the Clinton Prison was to withdraw a large class of prisoners from mechanical employments. But that purpose has been only partially fulfilled. Aside from other inducements, I am of opinion that the management of all the piisoners would be improved by transferring some of the convicts from Auburn and Sing Sing to Clinton. At Auburn the number of prisoners sometimes exceeds the number of cells. The increase of crimals consequent upon the growth of population and exceeds the number of cells. The increase of criminals consequent upon the growth of population and other causes, will soon produce the same result at Sing Sing. The evils produced by overcrowding the prisons beyond their regular capacity are too serious to be tolerated. It cannot be doubted that the future necessities of the State will require a third prison. After making so large an expenditure upon the establishment at Clinton, its abandonment cannot be seriously entertained, and I would recommend that proper measures be taken for eresting such works as are necessary to carry the original design into full effect.

design into full effect.

The number of convicts in the several State Prisons on the 1st of Dec last, was as follows

Sur Sing.

Total. 1714

The number pardoned from these prisons during the last year was 163. The annual list of reprieves, commutations and pardons, will be trensmitted in a special communication. In the exercise of the pardoning power, one of the most embarrassing and delicate prerogatives that can be confided to human discretion. I have endeavered to act upon correct views of justice, humanity and public policy. Error in the conviction, undue severity of punishment, loss of health, produced or aggravated by leng confinement, and service rendered to the State by the discovery of accomplices, have been regarded as the only legitimate grounds for the indulgence of clemency. In the discharge of this difficult duty, I have been impressed with the importance of a carechemency. In the discharge of this difficult duty, it have been impressed with the importance of a careful revision of our criminal laws for the purpose of making the punishment of certain crimes more proportionate to the grade of offease. Some of the provisions of our statutes are productive of inequalities which violate the sense of justice, and this evil is aggravated by a want of uniformity in the action of the local courts.

aggravated by a want or unhormity in the action the local courts.

The amount fixed by the present law to distinguish grand from petit larceny, should be increased, and in certain cases the minimum term of imprisonment in the State Prison, which is now established

and in certain cases the minimum term of imprisonment in the State Prison, which is now established at two years, ought to be reduced to one year.

An extraordinary number of capital offenses and a considerable increase in other crimes, have made the last a memorable lyear in the judicial annals of the State. This melancholy fact must be attributed in a large degree to the prevalence of intemperence in our crities and larger towns—a growing evil which has become the most prolife source of wretchedness, pauperism and crime.

During the year, seventeen persons were found guilty of nurder and three of arson in the first degree and several more are in prison awaiting trial. Of the number thus convicted six have been executed the sentences of five have been commuted to imprisonment for life, and nine await the time fixed or to be fixed for their execution. The duty of the Executive in relation to crimes punishable with death is highly responsible and painful. In most cases strong appeals are made by the friends and relatives of the convict for an exercise of the pardonius power, and these exercise of the pardonius power. cases strong appears are made by the friends and relatives of the convict for an exercise of the pardonang power, and if this effort proves unsuccessful, the Courts are resorted to for relief, frequently upon points having little connection with the guilt or innocence of the accused, but involving merely some question of form or regularity in the proceedings. In presecutions where human life is at stake, the greatest care should be observed, to see not only that the conviction is intrinsically just, but in accordance with established principles of law.

My reflections upon the subject have produced a behef that the ends of justice would be promoted by submitting every capital conviction to a review by the Judges of the Supreme Court, before fixing a day for the execution of the sentence. It should be made the duty of the presiding Judge of the Oyer and Terminer, in which the trial is held, to report the evidence and all the proceedings to the Supreme Court

miner, in which the trial is held, to report the evi-dence and all the proceedings to the Supreme Court, of the District, and that triburnal should be required at its next general term, to examine the case and de-cide upon the legality of the conviction. If they confirm the sentence they should fix a day for its ex-

ection and report their decision to the Executive ection and report their decision to the Executive Such a review, as is now suggested, would seed re to every convict, however friendless, the substantial benefits of an appeal in which his rights would receive deliberate and impartial consideration; it would relieve the Pardoning power from an oppressive northern of its responsibility; and I cannot doubt that in many cases, when gave rise to differences of opinion in the community, a judicial proceeding of the character proposed would strengthen public confedence in the justice of the sentence, and induce more general acquirescence in the propriety of its execution. It affords me much satisfaction to refer to the

odd management and excellent condition of the good management and excellent condition of the Albany Pentientary, in which the convicts for minor offenses in this and several a jaccent countes are imprisored. A personal examination of the establishment enables me to speak of its administration, and especially of the improvement in discipline and economy, in terms of sincere approbation, pline and economy, in terms of sincere approximation. It appears from the information furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration, that nearly 300,000 emigrants were landed at the port of New York during the last year. The most gratifying success has attended the efforts of the Board to provide for the wants and better the condition of the destinate arrangers who are coming among us in such extraordinary numbers. More than 20,000 of the sick and employment for hearly agency; many thousands were forwarded to the interior at the exposse of the emigrant fund, and effectual measures were employed to protect the whole body of emigrants from those nefamous frauds which had been practicely the state of the state ticed for years with comparative impunity. I establishment of the present system, and its fa administration, an important service has been ren-dered to the public interests and to the cause of hu-manity. The suggestions of the Commissioners in favor of some further legislation to promote the ob-jects of their labors, are commended to your favor-able attention.

For the present condition of our Militia establish-For the present condition of our sinking exaction ment, I would refer you to the annual report of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Commissary General. Satisfactory progress has been made in carrying out the act of the last Legislature, and its provisions have proved highly leneficial. In pursuance of the new law, I appointed an Inspector General, whose active exercions have been of each with it in promoting an efficient orherai. In precior General, whose active exertions have been of much utility in promoting an efficient organization and infusing a healthful military spirit. Many brigade and regimental districts, which had failed to comply with the law of 1847, have been such as the complete of the complete complete the complete complete complete the complete cassfully organized, and numerous volunteer com-panies have been formed, which promise to reflect credit upon the service. The importance of main-

credit upon the service. The importance of maintaining a well-trained militia force ought not to be underestimated, and it is gratifying to perceive that a growing interest in the subject is manifested in all sections of the State.

The operation of the Banks and the state of the currency will be fully exhibited in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department. The circulating medium of the State appears to be in a sound condition. Two recent failures of banks of circulation serve to demonstrate the advantages of the General Banking Law, instead of impairing our confidence in its safety. The securities deposited

of the General Banking Law, instead of impairing our confidence in its safety. The securities deposited in the Bank Department, under the present restrictions, must constitute the best reliance for the protection of the bill-holder. In all our legislation, the Free Banking System is to be regarded as permanently established. In the course of twelve years' experience, many improvements have been made in its practical operation, and some further modifications will undoubtedly be found conductive to the public security.

The frequent occurrence of railroad accidents renders it but too apparent that proper care for their prevention is not now exercised. A large proportion of these calamities might have been avoided by due care in the construction, management and service of the roads and their moving equipment. The obligation of the State Government to extend its protection to the lives of railroad passengers is imperative, and rests on high moral grounds. I would, therefore, invoke the Legislature to enact such laws as may, on mature consideration, seem most proper and efficient for preventing the recurrence of these lamentable disasters.

The Legislature, at its late session, provided by

most proper and efficient for preventing the recurrence of these lamentable disasters.

The Legislature, at its late session, provided by law for the erection of a building for the better preservation of the State Labrary. That building is now under contract, and will be completed with all the dispatch which may be deemed consistent with the permanency and security of the edifice. Warned by the late destruction of the Congressional Library of the necessity of adopting every precaution against a similar calamity in your own case, I deem it a similar calamity in your own case, I deem it proper to recommend to your special consideration the suggestions to be submitted in the report of the Trustees, in relation to the internal arrangement of the building, with a view to the greater security of the valuable collection to be deposited in it.

The increase of corrupt practices in our elections has become a subject of general and just complaint. It is represented that in some localities, the suffrages of considerable numbers of voters have been openly purchased with money. We owe it to ourselves and to posterity, and to the free institutions which we have inherited, to crush this hateful evil which we have inherited, to crush this hateful evil in its infancy, before it attains sufficient growth to endanger our political system. The honest and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, is a vital principle in the theory of representative government. It is the only enduring foundation for a republic. Not only should the law punish every violation of this principle as a crime against the integrity of the State, but any person concerned in giving of receiving any pecuniary consideration for a vote, should, upon challenge, be deprived of the privilege of voting. I submit the subject to your consideration, in the hope that additional remedies may be prescribed and enforced.

It is now several years since suits were com-

It is now several years since suits were commechanical occupations, which conflict with the interests of honest citizens engaged in similar pursuits.

This evil, unavoidable to a certain extent, should be diminished as far as practicable. A leading motive in the establishment of the citizens engaged in similar pursuits. these suits should be brought to a final decision as early as practicable. It is due to the rights of both parties. While the question is suspended in the Courts, both landlord and tenant are in a state of uncertainty, the improvement of the country is retarded; voluntary arrangements for a change of the tenure are arrested, and the public mind is kept in a state of agittation most unfavorable to the peace of society and the regular administration of justice. Measures should be adopted to compel an early and definitive adjudication in the Court of last resort.

definitive adjudication in the Court of last resort.

Complaints continue to be made of delays in the administration of justice in the City of New-York. Some of the Courts are overwhelmed with an accumulation of cases, notwithstanding the arduous and efficient efforts of the Judges. It is believed that an increase of business in the commercial emporium will ultimately require an additional number of Justices. The pressure upon some of the Courts may be attributed in part to the chancery duties imposed upon the common law tribunals. The law should be so amended as to relieve the Judges from the labor of taking testimony in equity proceedings, and I would recommend that authority be given to the Courts to refer such cases, whenever, in their discretion, they shall deem the examination of witnesses before a referee compatible with the rights of parties. The statute in relation to the proof of wills and

The statute in relation to the proof of whils and the administration of estates needs such amendments as will expedite the discharge of debts against the estate of the deceased, in cases where the administration is suspended by a contest in respect to the probate of an alleged will a litigation on which often occupies many years before its final determination, and subjects creditors to serious embarrassment and injustice.

nent and injustice.

In my last annual communibation. I deemed it my duty to recommend suitable legislation for encouraging the settlement of the unsold lands of the State for a revision and condensation of our statutes for defining the power of cities to contract debts, and for the cunishment of embezglement by public off. or the punishment of embezziement by public offi-ers as a crime. Referring to the views then ex-ressed, I would again invite your attention to these

veral topics. Having now adverted to the more prominent ques-Having now adverted to the more prominent questions of domestic policy which will engage your deliberations, it can hardly be deemed mappropriate briefly to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Union, in connection with those subjects of National legislation which most intimately affect our prosperity. Although your legislative powers are immited to the internal concerns of the State, and its welfare depends peculially upon the wise exercise of these powers, we cannot forget that some of our most cherished interests are involved in the action of the General Government. The exclusive authority to jevy duties upon imports and to regulate commerce has been delegated to Congress. Unfortunately for the country, these important functions have not been exercised with that enlightened regard for the welfare of our citizens which they have gard for the welfare of our citizens which they have a right to demand from a Government deriving its existence and support from the people. The protection of our industry in those branches of production which are least able to withstand foreign competition, and the improvement of navigation on our lakes and rivers, both objects of the most vital importance to the public prosperity, have failed to receive the friendly attention of the Federal Government for some years past.

ceive the friendly attention of the Federal Govern-ment for some years past.
Under the ruinous operation of the revenue sys-tem of 1846, some of our most valuable manufactur-ing interests have been entirely prostrated, while the excessive importation of fabrics which we ought to produce at home, has created an enormous bal-ance of trade against the country. The neglect of Congress to protect the commerce of our inland waters has caused a deplorable waste of life and property. The sentiments of this State ought to be distinctly abnounced on subjects of such paramount property. The sentiments of this State ought to be distinctly announced on subjects of such paramount importance to its welfare, and the public opinion, which undoubtedly exists in favor of a liberal national policy, should make itself felt and respected. After surrendering to the federal authority the whole revenue power of the country, we cannot calmly consent that it should longer remain hostile or indifferent to the attainment of objects which the national compact was intended to secure, and which are called for by the most urgent considerations of are called for by the most urgent considerations of policy and patriotism. It is a source of sincere sat-isfaction that the Executive branch of the Government, actuated by statesmanlike views and a patri-otic desire to promote the general prosperity, has recommended to Congress the adoptem of proper

measures to remedy the evils so seriously felt and justly complained of.

It cannot be disguised that the legislation of Con-

It cannot be disguised that the logistation has been seriously impeded by the sectional collisions which have too long disturbed the repose of the country.—
The controverted questions arising from our late territorial acquisitions having been settled, we may reasonably hepe that a recurrence of similar difficulties will be avoided by steady perseverance in a wise, represent and conservative policy. Let us also inties will be avoided by steady perseverance in a wise, mederate and conservative policy. Let us also include the hope that with the removal of its most prominent cause, the spirit of sectional contention, so periodicions to the national prosperity and so repugnant to the purposes of the federal compact, may speedily disappear from the political horizon. It is time that angry strife and unwarshy je ilousies between the northern and southern portions of the United States should be banished forever, and that are public councils be magnified once more by the senour public councils be inspired once more by the sen-timents of mutual conficence and attachment which timents of mutual conficence and attachment which animated the whole people in the struggle for inde-pendence and the formation of the Union. In the free exercise of the inherent and vital right of opinion and discussion, zeal should be tempered by toleration and fortegrance, and a just regard for the constitu-tional rights of all sections of the country.

exercise of the interest, and a just regard for the canstitutional tracts of all sections of the country.

When we recur to the original design and true theory of our federal system, every candid mind must achnowledge that there is no sufficient cause for keeping alive feelings of aversion and ill will between the members of a voluntary confederacy, whose firm and perpetual union forms the only sure foodnation for the freedom and happiness of the American people, and for the hopes of liberty throughout the globe. On a calm survey of our population of the freedom and happiness of the American people, and for the hopes of liberty throughout the globe. On a calm survey of our population was created for purposes of a general and national character; for the conservation of common rights and the protection of interests in which all the States, however diversified their internal condition, have a joint and equal concern. The Constitution having wisely left the States free to regulate their domestic affairs, the dissimilarity in their local institutions furnishes no just ground for mutual complaints and reproaches. These differences of social and municipal organization existed among the American colonies, they were produced by causes over which the founders of the Constitution had no control, and for which we, their descendants, cannot be deemed responsible. They were not sufficient to prevent Washington and his competers from blending diverse interests by mutual concessions, and realing the noblest edifice of free government which the world has seen.

Why then should they be permitted to embiter our councils, and weaken the political ties which constitute us one people! In the conduct of our National concerns, why should the progress of the contitute us one people! In the conduct of our national concerns, why should the progress of the contitue us one people! In the conduct of our national concerns, why should the progress of the contitue us one people!

National concerns, why should the progress of the country be retarded and its best interests forgotten in vain disputes upon questions which each State must decide for itself, and over which we have no rightful control.

In my reflections upon this subject, I have not permitted myself to doubt that the spirit of dismator which no concessions can appease, and the fanaticism which sees evil continually and invariates in factious strife, will exhaust themselves in the madness of their manifestations, without seriously endangering the stability of our National institutions, I adhere to the conviction expressed in my last annual communication, that the great body of the people, as well in our own State as in every portion of our widely extended confederacy, continue to cherish an ardent atrachment to the Union, that they desire to see the Constitution administered in a spirit of moderation and equal justice toward the rights of all sections, and that they will "indignantly frown upon every attempt to alternate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The position and ultimate destiny of the African race on this continent is a subject eminently worthy to engage the attention of the humane and benerolent. The highest motives of patriotism and religion prompt us to cooperate in all rational measures intended to improve their unfortunate condition. But it is of the first importance in considering a question of this magnitude, surrounded by so many embarassments, that we should discard the passions and prejudices which are too ready to usure the place of common series: that the spirit of faction should yield to the higher sentiments of a pure and generous philanthropy; and that in this, as in the ordinary concerns of life, we seek for a plan having some practical connection with the object of our efforts. We are to inquire, not merely what may be desirable, but in view of the realities around us, how much is attainable and what course of action will produce the most beneficial results! The negro race was brought to this continent almost as early as the white, and continued to be imported for nearly two hundred years. It is one of the most revolting features in the world's history, that during this entire period the most of the civilized nations participated in the siave trade. All of the thirteen colonies tole-The position and ultimate destiny of the African period the most of the civilized nations participated in the slave trade. All of the thirteen colonies tole-rated slavery within their borders.

The people of this State have furnished conclusive proofs of their aversion to Slavery, and of their abiding conviction that it is a moral and political evil, by at olishing it at home, and by their uniform opposition to its extension over free territory acquired by

at olishing it at home, and by their uniform opposition to its extension over free territory acquired by
the arms and treasure of the nation.

In the Southern States of the Union, where the
slaves form so large a part of the population, we
cannot expect that the institution will disappear
in a day or a generation. It has become too
deeply rooted and too closely interworen with social and pecuniary interests to yield to sudden or
violent measures of reform. The progress of
amelioration must, in the nature of things, be
gradual. It must be left to the voluntary action
of the people more immediately concerned, experience having shown that we have more to hope
from their own inherent sense of justice and policy
than from any interference that may be proposed by
misdirected philanthropy, operating at a great distarce from its object. The anomalous position af
the free colored population, undoubtedly forms one
of the most serious obstacles to the gradual liberation of the staves. We cannot close our eyes to the
fact, that although the free people of color enjoy a
certain degree of liberty, they are commonly treated, both in the free and slave States, as an inferior
race, and deprived of the social and political rights
without which freedom is but an empty name.
Even mour own State they are excluded from the
most essential privileges of citizenship. Debarred
from all participation in public employments, rejected from most of the institutions of learning and
religion, governed by laws which they have no share
in framing, having been denied the right of suffrage
by a vast popular majority, shut out from social intercourse, and condemned to a life of servility and by a vast popular majority, shut out from social in-tercourse, and condemned to a life of servility and tercourse, and concerning to a life of servilly and drudgery, their condition among us is deplorable in the extreme. Any great improvement of their con-dition, under circumstances so calculated to crush the spirit of manhood, seems morally impossible. The blighting effect of the inferiority to which

they are subjected, is seen in the fact, that while every other class has rapidly increased, the colored population of this State has dwindled from 50.027 in 1840 to 47.075 in 1850. A result so remarkable natu-rally excites apprehensions that the African, like the rally excites apprehensions that the African, like the Indian race, cannot permanently coexist on the same soil with the whites, and that a separation is necessary to prevent their ultimate extinction. However unjust the pervading prejudice which affects the public sentiment toward the black race may appear, its existence and its unfavorable effect upon their welfare cannot be disputed. In several States, this antipathy is displayed in laws prohibiting negices from coming within their borders. The people of Inciana adopted a restriction of that chirecter last year by an extraordinary majority. people of Inciana adopted a restriction of that character last year by an extraordinary majority. It is evident that every scheme for the elevation of the African to a position of equality and full entremship in our country, must prove detustive until pride and the sense of superiority shall have been extirpated from the human heart. The instincts of nature, too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of an abstract reasoning, problaim that the two races must sooner or later be separated.

The American Colonization Secrety presents the The American Colonization Secrety presents the only organized agency which has contributed to accelerate this separation or produce practical results beneficial to the African race. This association was formed many years ago by benevolent cuizens in different sections of the country, and has for its objects to reacte the free colored people of the United States from their social and political disadvantages, by placing them where they may enjoy the blessings of free government, to spread civilization and religion throughout the continent of Africa, to arrest and destroy the slave-trade, and to afford such owners as are willing to liberate their slaves an asylum for their reception. For the accomplishment of these cobie designs, a colony composed of free colored persons, emigrating voluntarily from this coentry, has been established in Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. For years the enterprise encountered many obstacles, but these kave been overcome by persevering efforts. A careful examination has convinced me of the feastbility and immense advantages of the undertaking, and of its preeminent claims upon our support. Under the auspices of the society, nearly 10,000 free colored persons have emigrated, many of them being slaves liberated on that condition. They have established a free republican Government, and acquired by peaceful means a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial prospective. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their aftry, embracing 200,000 people and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial prosperity. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their affairs with regularity and justice. Industry propers, schools and churches have been established, and the people of this infant colony, carrying with them the knowledge acquired in the scene of their former humiliation, are spreading Christianity and civilization over a portion of the earth which has been unit for ages in he ather barbarism. The value of this consideration will be left when it is remembered that the population of Affreis computed at 15,000 too, of whom a majority are in the most abject shavery. By the efforts of the New Republic the Slave Frade has been suppressed along teveral bundred miles of coast, and the extension of the settlenesis will critiquate that deteatable traffic. Thus we perceive that this great work of humanity may claim the double ment of redeening another continent from degradation, while it improves the condition of our own. It needs no prophetic vision to forestes that one of the great designs of a mysterious Providence is to be fulfilled by restoring the oppressed sone of Africa to their native suit after centures of bundage.

A cause so beneficent, identified with the lasting welfare of two of the great races of manking, ruses high above the garty contests of the day, and appeals with resistless force to the justice and humanity of the whole American people. I hope to see it suitained by the liberal action of the National Government, seconded by contributions from the several States. The employment of Government steam

ers to be apport colored emigrants from this country, would soon the act the necessity for a navel squadres on the coast of Africa, which is now maintained there by the United States at great existing an allow of life, for the suppression of the Save traffic. It may be objected to the claims of the Colorization Screety that its operations are gradual and that the consumantation of its purposes will require a long series of years. But we should reflect that it is in passible to remove an evil of magnitude by any human means, within the period alletted to a single generation. It is not to be denied that he ejects of the association have secured the liberation of series of the association have secured the liberation of series at those and slaves, a result in the prediction and management of the estimate of the west last blands that has been produced by any other organization and management of the estimate of the colored race. Arrivan colorization must be regarded as the color of the colorization and many masters have declared their readness to five their slaves when means can be found for their population, and many masters have declared their readness to five their slaves when means can be found for their removal. Some of the Sin es have made considerable appropriations to promote the object and an increasing interest has been evinced by others. New York ought ast to be bothed her neighbors in the periodiance of a day so inspection to a first or the contrast to be considerable and a first or the contrast to be considerable appropriation for promote the object and an increasing interest.

printions to promove the second public and the behind her neighbors in the performance of a day we important to her own welfare, and so beneficial to a proportion of the human family, now held in melacianly detainment. It is a work to which Christians and particular ment. It is a work to which Christians and particular ment. It is a work to which Christians and particular and in all sections can unice in their effects without involving the country in political or reacraphent discussions. I submit the whale subject to your salightened consideration, in the firm helief that upon a full examine a ten of its merits you will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enterthermal public sentances, we manifest your approval of the cause by a liberal appropriation for the forthermore of its benevolent dewens. Having fully determined to reture from office at the class of my term, I trust I may be permitted to avail myself of the present opportunity to renew to my fellow-citizens an expression of my propulated as studie for the homore conferred upon me by their confidence, assuring them of my continual aspirations for the advancement of my antire State in virtue, presperity and happiness.

Allowy, Jonacory 6, 1832.

REPORT OF THE

Allony, Jonuary 6, 1851

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Priday, Dec. 26, 1851.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports:

RECKIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, were.

From customs 848,017,067 in 2344,365 in Prom public lands. 2,344,365 in Prom miscellaneous sources 948,106 65 Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1850. Total means Sis 917,324 36 The expenditures for the same fixed year

The expenditures for the same facual year 48,005,278 62 were.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1831, 64 62 (As appears in dedail by accompanying statement A)

STATEMENT A)

ESTIMATES

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1802, are: Receipts from customs, its quarter, by actual returns

Sti. 24, 309 34

Receipts from customs, 34, 34, 4, 4, 509 64

4th quarters, as estimated..., 34,345,696 64

51,300,000.08 Add balance in the Treasury July 1,1851

Total means.

EXPENDITURES, VIZ.

The actual expenditures for the quartering September 30, 183; were ... \$10,347,3

[As appears by accompanying
statement B.]

The estimated expenditures during the other quarters, from 183

October, 1851, to June 30, 1852,

are : Civil list, foreign intercouse, and miscellaneous
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs
Expenses of collecting the revenue from lands. 1,500,000.00 enue from lands.

Army proper, &c.

Forthications, o dinance, arming
milian, &c.
Internal improvements, &c.
Indian department.

Pensions.

Naval establishment, includi g
dry-ducks and ocean steammeal centracts. 1,675,979 62 167,417 43 2 631,647 18 1,661,503 15

nead centracts.
Interest on the public debt.
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1,889,475 79 July 1, 1832, of \$\frac{30,502,901,39}{\$\text{July 1, 1832, of ...}}\$\$\tag{\$11,458,743,99}\$\$\text{The es ima ed receipts for the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1832, and ending June 30, 1853, are From Customs 2,960,000 00 From Public Lands. 2,960,000 00 From Miscellaneous sources 360,000,000 Total engineted proceints \$\frac{30,000,000}{300,000,000}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\text{00}\$

Total estimated receipts.....\$51,000,000 00
Add estimated balance in the Treasury July 11.458,743 09

1, 1832... 11,438,743 09

Total means as estimated... \$63,838,743 09

The expenditures of the same period, as estimated by the several Departments—of State. Treasury, Interior, War and Navy, and Postmaster-General, are: Baisness of former appropriations which will be sequired to be expended this year... \$9,243,30 34

Permanent and indefinite appropriations... 9,832,330 34

Specific appropriations as according to this year... 25,257,330 64

Total Total 1. 20,217,313 65

This sum is composed of the following patientars, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse,
and miscellaneous, \$9,923,532 69

Expenses of collecting revenue
from customs.

Expenses of collecting revenue
from limits.

Army more the collecting revenue
181,626 60

from lands.

Army proper, &c.

Fortifications, ordnance, arming militias, &c.

Internal improvements. &c.
Indian department.

Persions.

Naval establishment, including dry-docks and ocean sissing mail contracts.

Interest on public debt.

Purchase of stock of the lone of 1847. 1,799,878 60 1,494,603 81 1,206,530 32 2,433,771 97

925,000 00 \$47,492,299 19

The total receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to \$92,312,979 87, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of July, 1850, of \$6,604,544 49, gave as the total available means for the year ending 30th June last, the sum of \$58,917,524 36. Of this amount \$49,017,567 92 were received from Custems.

The receipts for the quarter ending 36th September last were \$15,561,511 83, of which \$44,784,909 34 were from Custems.

her last were \$15,501,511 53, of which \$14,754,590 34 were from Customs. For the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the Customs yielded the gross sum of \$14,764,043 05. It is presumed that the receipts for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year will not exceed those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, and hence the receipts from that source have been estimated at \$46,000,000. The estimated total receipts for the current fiscal

The estimated total receipts for the current facal year amount to \$51,500,600. The total expenditures are estimated at \$50,952,902.50. Total receipts for the next facal year are estimated at \$51,800,000. In order to present the various objects of expenditure to Congress in the most distinct manner possible, I have caused the estimates for the next facal year to

to Congress in the most distinct manner possible, I have caused the estimates for the next fical year to be prepared with such view, and therefore the amounts required for the usual and long-established wants of the Government have been separate from such as are deemed necessary for the protection and welfare of our newly acquired Territories, and demanded in the fulfillment of our obligations, expressor implied, in conjection therewith.

It need scarcely be stated that a large proportion of the increased expenditures of the Government in times of profound peace are consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories. The estimates for those Territories, in addition to the otherwise ordinary wants of the Government, are deemed essential to their well-being, and are submitted with the hape that Congress will pursue a liberal course of policy toward that younger and weaker portion of our country, as it cannot be doubted that when a permanent population shall possess them, and consequent advancement in all the elements of civilization-shall be realized, they will amply repay present expenditures, by permanent and powerful angmentation of the national wealth.

The expenditures for the ordinary wants of the Government for the next fixed year are estimated at \$33,343,219 07, as will appear in the detail of estimates already transmitted to Congress. Those submitted, as required, by our new Territories, and in the fulfillment of our obligations consequent upon their acquisition, amount in part to \$9,549,080 12, as follows.

Survey of the boundary line between the United States and Meanse.

of the boundary line between the United States.

as follows
Survey of the boundary line between and Memoo.

Survey of the west coas
Dry dock in Cantornia.
Mileage and per diem of Senators and Representatives from Cantornia, Utah and New-Memory.

Management of the American Senators and September 1982. 26,462 4

Mexico.

Mexico.

Judicial expenses, including Marshais

Expenses of commission for settling land titles
in California

Expenses of surveys in California

Expenses of surveys and sales of public lands in

California. California.
Pensions under the sets of 1846.
Expenses of Pest Office Department.
Expenses of expenditures of War Department in
the maintenance of troops, &c., in the new
Targette.

Territories.

Interesting of much of the debt contracted in consequence of and during the late war. 2 220.141